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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Xin Zeng

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25859

7590

11/16/2006

WEI TE CHUNG

FOXCONN INTERNATIONAL, INC.

1650 MEMOREX DRIVE

SANTA CLARA, CA 95050

EXAMINER

RIAD, AMINE

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2113

DATE MAILED: 11/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Detailed Action

Claims 1-16 have been presented for examination.

Claims 1-6,9-12, and 16 have been rejected.

Claims 7,8, 13,14, and 15 have been objected to.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1,3,4,9-12, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Barnett U.S. Patent Application 2004/0139307.

In regard to claims 1, and 16

Barnett discloses a system for automatically initializing and diagnosing backplanes of electronic devices, the system comprising:

a monitor comprising: (Figure 2; Item 200)

a command editor for receiving diagnosis commands inputted by users; (Figure 2; item 230 "the external interface can optionally be connected to a testing station or another computing device" (Paragraph 15) Examiner considers that a testing station has a command editor for receiving commands)

Art Unit: 2113

interface 230 can optionally be connected to a testing station 260 or another computing device that provides an instruction stream for execution by the processor 220, such as a stream of bytes having predefined values to indicate appropriate instructions")

In regard to claim 4,

Barnett discloses the system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the diagnosis programs are stored in the diagnosis module of the driver. (Paragraph 15; "Generally, the testing station issues a command to the semiconductor circuit 230 that is a specific instruction that will be executed by the processor as if it had been read from its code store memory")

In regard to claim 9

Barnett discloses the system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the diagnosis module provides corresponding diagnosis programs for different chips and hardware of the backplane. (Paragraph 18; "testing of the various features and functions of the semiconductor circuit 200. For example the test procedure can test the SRAM on the semiconductor circuit 200 by writing a pattern to the SRAM memory from zero to 255 and then reads the pattern to confirm the validity of the memory device")

In regard to claim 10,

Barnett discloses a method for automatically initializing and diagnosing a backplane of an electronic device, the method comprising the following steps:

a command translator connected with the command editor for compiling the diagnosis commands into binary commands; (Figure 2; item 230 "the external interface can optionally be connected to a testing station or another computing device that provides an instruction stream for execution by the processor " [Examiner considers an instruction stream as instructions translated to bits ready to be executed by the processor]

a processing unit connected with the command translator for running diagnosis programs; (Figure 2; item 220)

a display unit connected with the command editor for displaying information; (Figure 2; item 230 Examiner considers that the external interface comprises a display unit)

and a driver connected with the monitor, the driver comprising:

an initialization module for initializing the backplane; (Figure 2; item 300)

a diagnosis module connected with the processing unit and the display unit for providing diagnosis programs.(Figure 2; item 260)

In regard to claim 3

Barnett discloses the system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the processing unit runs corresponding diagnosis programs according to the binary commands transmitted by the command translator. (Paragraph 15; "As discussed hereinafter, the external

Art Unit: 2113

(a) initializing the backplane; (Paragraph 18; "The first use initialization process 300 then sends an instruction stream over the external interface during step 320 to the processor 220 to initialize the semiconductor circuit ")

(b) compiling a diagnosis command into a binary command, and transmitting the binary command to a processing unit;(Paragraph 15; "generally the testing station issues a command to the semiconductor circuit though the external command")

(c) running a corresponding diagnosis program to diagnose the backplane according to the binary command.(Paragraph 15;"that is a specific instruction that will be executed by the processor")

In regard to claim 11

Barnett discloses the method as claimed in claim 10, further comprising the following step after step (a): receiving a diagnosis command inputted by a user.(Paragraph 15; "Generally, the testing station issue a command to the semiconductor" [Examiner considers that issuing a command can be done either by a computer or user])

In regard to claim 12

Barnett discloses the method as claimed in claim 10, further comprising the following step after step (c): returning diagnosis result to a display unit.(Paragraph 21; As previously indicated, the unused state detection circuit 400 detects when the semiconductor circuit is first powered up and initialized and thereafter provides an indication that the semiconductor circuit is no longer unused.)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barnett U.S. Application 2004/0139307 in view of Hachamovitch U.S. Patent 6,377,965.

Barnett discloses the system of claim 1

Barnett does not disclose help list, which defines formats and contents of the diagnosis commands.

Hachamovitch teaches help list, which defines formats and content (Abstract; "A word completion system that can automatically predict unrestricted word completions for data entries in an unstructured portion of a data file. The word completion system may be deployed on an individual application program basis or on a application independent basis. Because different word suggestion lists may be appropriate for different word suggestion list")

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the help list of Hachamovitch into the system of Barnett.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to apply the help list of Hachamovitch because Hachamovitch discloses "For many users, the most time

consuming computer activity is the entry of large amounts of text into various data files. Regardless of the input method used the speed at which the text can be entered into the computer is a major factor governing the user's efficiency. The designers of text intensive application programs have therefore developed text-input aids to assist users in entering text into the computer "

Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barnett U.S. Application 2004/0139307 in view of Cunningham U.S. Patent 5,659,680.

In regard to claims 5 and 6

Barnett discloses the system of parent claim 1.

Barnett does not disclose that the display unit is liquid crystal display.

Cunningham teaches that the display unit is liquid crystal display. (Column 7; lines 48-50 "Returning back to Fig. 3, the display controller 302 is a typical laptop display controller, and is attached in a standard fashion to support both an internal liquid crystal display (LCD)")

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the liquid crystal display of Cunningham into the system of Barnett.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to apply the liquid crystal display of Cunningham because LCD needs only little power to function for a long time, Cunningham discloses "Many diagnostic connection points for the cabling from the I/O modules will have raw power available, and it is more convenient to tap into the target system power there than having to run a separate cord to another power tap

point. This raw supply current is passed back as protected raw power to all of the I/O module slots as well as the expansion connector 205 via lines 219a and 219b. This raw current is used for activating external target devices.”

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 7,8, 13,14, and 15 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See PTO 892. U.S Patent 6,158,000 pertains to system initialization, but not to diagnostics.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amine Riad whose telephone number is 571-272-8185. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Beausoliel can be reached on 571-272-3645. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

Art Unit: 2113

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AR
Amine Riad
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Robert M. Bransford
ROBERT M. BRANSFORD
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1111 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004